



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Report from Ponce—Mortuary statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, January 18, as follows:

*Causes of death in Ponce jurisdiction, city, playa, and surrounding country during the month of December, 1904.*

Diseases of—	Diseases of—Continued.
Digestive system .....	Grippe .....
Respiratory system .....	Rachitis .....
Circulatory system .....	Metritis .....
Nervous system .....	Hepatitis, chronic .....
Anæmia .....	Without official data .....
Tuberculosis .....	
Athrepisia .....	Total .....
Tetanus, infantile .....	
Cancer .....	December, 1903:
Old age .....	Deaths .....
Malarial fever .....	Births .....
Puerperal fever .....	December, 1904:
Accident .....	Deaths .....
Hydroæmia .....	Births .....

**TURKEY.***Statement of pilgrims landed at Djeddah, month of October, 1904.*

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, December 29, 1904.]

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Nation- ality.	Port of departure.	Number of pilgrims.	Nationality of pilgrims.	Sanitary requirements.
Oct. 2	Trouvor .....	Russian ..	Bassorah ..	26	Persian, Hindu.	5 days at Abou-Said.
3	Timor <sup>a</sup> .....	Dutch ..	Batavia ..	607	Javanese .....	Medical visit.
3	Missir .....	British ..	Suez .....	193	Turks and some Arabs.	Do.
4	Gulf of Trinidad .....	do .....	Bombay .....	86	Hindu .....	10 days at Abou-Said.
4	Hachmi, sam- bouk.	Ottoman	Confoudah ..	15	Arabs .....	Medical visit.

<sup>a</sup>The pilgrims had fulfilled the quarantine period of 5 days at Camaran. One death occurred during the voyage from malarial fever.

**VENEZUELA.***Report from La Guaira—Smallpox and yellow fever epidemic.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, January 14 and 21, that smallpox and yellow fever are present in epidemic form in and around La Guaira.

**WEST INDIES.***Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Enteric fever not a notifiable disease.*

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, January 23, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 10 sailing vessels, with 448 crew, 17 steerage, and 21 cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 4 sailing vessels, 302 crew, 17 steerage and 21 cabin passengers, of whom 3 crew, no steerage and 16 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. There was one cabin passenger in transit for Trinidad.